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Letter dated 7 August 2014 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Ukraine to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

In light of the press statement issued earlier today by the Ukrainian State Commission for the Investigation of the Circumstances of the Malaysia Airlines Boeing 777 Crash, I have been instructed by my Government to clarify that the decision of the President of Ukraine to maintain a ceasefire in the immediate area surrounding the crash site of flight MH17 remains in force. The ceasefire by Ukrainian security forces will continue until the international investigation is fully complete and Ukraine will continue to act in strict accordance with Security Council resolution 2166 (2014).

I should be grateful if you would circulate the present letter as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Oleksandr **Pavlichenko**
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

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Letter dated 7 August 2014 from the Permanent Representative of Armenia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Upon the instructions of my Government, I am writing to draw your attention to the ongoing violations of the ceasefire by the armed forces of the Republic of Azerbaijan recorded for the month of July 2014 (see annex).

Armenia is gravely alarmed at the present escalation of tensions and the significant increase in the instances of ceasefire violations across the Armenia-Azerbaijan border and the attempted incursions and subversive operations of the army units of Azerbaijan along the line of contact between Nagorno Karabakh and Azerbaijan. The policies and actions of Azerbaijan seriously undermine the negotiating process for the peaceful settlement of the Nagorno Karabakh conflict within the agreed format of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) Minsk Group co-chairs. It strongly deplores the continued actions of Azerbaijan to destabilize the situation across the line of contact and the borders, as a result of which numerous lives have been claimed, including those of civilians. Azerbaijan bears full responsibility for the present situation.

Armenia reiterates its full commitment to strictly adhering to the terms of the 1994 ceasefire agreement and to establishing security confidence-building measures, including the withdrawal of snipers and the implementation of a proposed mechanism for the investigation of incidents of ceasefire violations along the front lines. These measures must be implemented without further delay.

There is no alternative to the peaceful settlement of the Nagorno Karabakh conflict. Armenia reiterates its full support for the proposals of the OSCE Minsk Group co-chairs to seek settlement on the basis of the core principles of the Charter of the United Nations and the Helsinki Final Act, particularly those pertaining to the non-use of force or threat of force, territorial integrity and equal rights and self-determination of peoples, and of the elements as outlined in the statements of the presidents of the co-chair countries between 2009 and 2013. Armenia has repeatedly stated that those principles and elements in their entirety represent a reasonable compromise for the peaceful settlement of the conflict.

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In the light of the present situation of rising tensions, Armenia underlines the urge to demonstrate the necessary political will to accelerate the peace process. Together with the absence of such will, the continued policies and actions of the leadership of Azerbaijan to rely on force and provocations, to disseminate hatred towards Armenia and the Armenian people, and to deny opportunities for its citizens to engage in trust and confidence-building measures with their Armenian counterparts, are the underlying reasons behind the present escalation and the delay of a lasting peace. Armenia acknowledges and appreciates the support of the international community towards the efforts of the OSCE Minsk Group co-chairs and calls on their further action to discourage the destructive policies of Azerbaijan that are undermining peace in the region.

Armenia's commitment to an early and lasting settlement of the Nagorno Karabakh conflict, and to peace, security and stability for the people of the region, remains unwavering. Armenia has no interest in war, but is determined to defend peace. Armenia is ready and willing to engage without delay in efforts to avert further deterioration of the situation and to seek a negotiated solution to the conflict.

I kindly request that the present letter and its annex be circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 33, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Zohrab **Mnatsakanyan**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

Annex to the letter dated 7 August 2014 from the Permanent Representative of Armenia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Violations of the ceasefire by the armed forces of the Republic of Azerbaijan, 1-31 July 2014

1. On the borderline of the Nagorno Karabakh Republic:

   Total number of violations — 2,749
   Total number of shots ~ 42,974

   AK ~ 33,548, PK ~ 7,313, SVD ~ 892, DSHK ~190, RPK ~ 377, Black arrow ~ 39, Istiglal ~ 503, RPG-7 ~ 24, Utyos ~ 78, NSVP ~ 8, SPG-2

2. On the borderline of the Republic of Armenia (see table below):

   Total number of violations — 718
   Total number of shots ~ 25,586

   AK ~ 4,123, PK ~ 12,285, SVD ~ 611, DSHK ~ 6,854, RPK ~ 271, Black arrow ~ 655, Istiglal ~ 10, RPG-7 ~ 36, Utyos ~ 23, NSVP ~ 711, KPVT ~ 7

No.	*Date*	*Direction*	*Time*	*Type of weapon*	*Ammunition*	*Results of violations*
1.	1 July	Kayanavan	0230	PK	22	At 1430 a diversion intelligence group from the Azerbaijani side approached Aygedzor village, after which there was an exchange of fire. The above-mentioned exchange of fire resulted in the escape of the diversion group.
2.			2035	Black arrow	3	
3.			2250	SVD	4	
4.			2146	PK	20	
5.				SVD	10	
6.		Paravaqar	1100	DSHK	30	
7.			1120	AK	6	
8.			1520	DSHK	2	
9.			1550	DSHK	3	
10.				AK	4	
11.			1610	DSHK	1	
12.			1950	Black arrow	8	
13.		Yanshak	1420	SVD	8	

Abbreviations: AK, Kalashnikov rifle; PK, Kalashnikov machine gun; SVD, 7.9 mm sniper weapon; DSHK, 12.7 mm machine gun; RPK, 5.45 mm machine gun; Black arrow, 12.7 mm sniper weapon; Istiglal, 14.5 mm machine gun; RPG-7, anti-tank grenade launcher; Utyos, 12.7 mm machine gun; NSVP, 12.7 mm heavy machine gun; KPVT, 14.5 mm machine gun; SPG, anti-tank grenade launcher.

No.	*Date*	*Direction*	*Time*	*Type of weapon*	*Ammunition*	*Results of violations*
14.			1445	PK	6	
15.			1520	Black arrow	4	
16.			2345	AK	2	
17.		Chinari	1410	SVD	4	
18.			1535	PK	3	
19.			1840	SVD	4	
20.			1850		1	
21.			1920	PK	20	
22.			2145	SVD	50	
23.		Mehrab	1430	AK	30	
24.		Barekamavan	1710	Black arrow	6	
25.			1730	Black arrow	7	
26.				SVD	4	
27.			1910	Black arrow	24	
28.				SVD	2	
29.				Utyos	8	
30.		Movses	1800	DSHK	3	
31.				SVD	1	
32.			1936	SVD	1	
33.			2230	DSHK	25	
34.						
35.		Berqaber	1945	SVD	3	
36.		Aygepar	2205	AK	3	
37.			2250	PK	20	
38.		N. Karmiraghbyur	2221	AK	5	
39.	2 July	Yanshak	0001	PK	4	
40.			0935	Black arrow	12	
41.		Aygepar	0030	AK	2	
42.			1430	KPVT	4	

No.	*Date*	*Direction*	*Time*	*Type of weapon*	*Ammunition*	*Results of violations*
43.			2332	AK	1	
44.		Chinari	0100	SVD	2	
45.				Black arrow	1	
46.			0245	SVD	1	
47.			0400		3	
48.			1330	AK	6	
49.				DSHK	6	
50.			1540	Black arrow	3	
51.			1745	DSHK	2	
52.			2020	PK	2	
53.			2040	PK	6	
54.				SVD	3	
55.			2057	PK	6	
56.				Black arrow	3	
57.			2235	SVD	3	
58.				PK	5	
59.		Berdavan	0115	AK	100	
60.				Utyos	5	
61.		Eraskh	0255	AK	1	
62.			2205		1	
63.		Shavarshavan	0315	PK	8	
64.		Kayanavan	0540	PK	20	
65.			1320	AK	4	
66.			2220		3	
67.			2310	PK	55	
68.			2320		40	
69.			2335		40	
70.		N. Karmiraghbyur	0815	AK	3	
71.			1300		1	

No.	Date	Direction	Time	Type of weapon	Ammunition	Results of violations
72.			1400	Black arrow	3	
73.		Movses	1020	Black arrow	1	
74.			1220	DSHK	1	
75.			1430	KPVT	1	
76.			1440		2	
77.			1555	SVD	2	
78.			1555	DSHK	2	
79.			2030	AK	2	
80.			2040	PK	2	
81.			2115	SVD	1	
82.		Geghamasar	1345	SVD	3	
83.		Omar	1540	PK	20	
84.			1900	PK	4	
85.		Dovegh	1850	SVD	3	
86.			2130	DSHK	20	
87.		Mehrab	1930	PK	12	
88.	3 July	Movses	0035	SVD	1	
89.			0815	Black arrow	4	
90.			0950		1	
91.			1015	SVD	5	
92.			1130	Black arrow	2	
93.			1455	DSHK	2	
94.			2005		1	
95.			2300		7	
96.		Chinari	0420	SVD	1	
97.			1035	Black arrow	2	
98.			1115		2	
99.			1140		2	
100.			1800	SVD	1	

No.	*Date*	*Direction*	*Time*	*Type of weapon*	*Ammunition*	*Results of violations*
101.		Dovegh	0540	AK	8	
102.		Aygepar	0730	Black arrow	1	
103.			1535		1	
104.			2045	AK	1	
105.		Paravaqar	2150	AK	10	
106.	4 July	Aygepar	0030	SVD	2	
107.			0855	SVD	4	
108.						
109.			1025	Black arrow	1	
110.		Sarigyugh	0400	DSHK	10	
111.				PK	50	
112.				RPG-7	2	
113.			2140	PK	7	
114.		Berqaber	0750	Black arrow	10	
115.		Movses	0905	DSHK	1	
116.			1025	Black arrow	2	
117.			2245	SVD	2	
118.		Mehrab	1410	Black arrow	2	
119.		Omar	1500	SVD	3	
120.		Vahan	1530	SVD	2	
121.		Aygedzor	1600	Black arrow	6	
122.		Chinari	1625	Black arrow	1	
123.			1700		2	
124.			1725	Blak arrow	1	
125.				DSHK	40	
126.			2245	PK	25	
127.				SVD	2	
128.		Jil	1815	SVD	15	

No.	*Date*	*Direction*	*Time*	*Type of weapon*	*Ammunition*	*Results of violations*
129.	5 July	Aygepar	0000	AK	6	
130.			1940	DSHK	3	
131.		Movses	0900	Black arrow	2	
132.			1650	PK	3	
133.		Chinari	1200	Black arrow	2	
134.			1340	DSHK	6	
135.			1705	Black arrow	3	
136.			1805		2	
137.			2300	AK	5	
138.				SVD	20	
139.		Paravaqar	1415	Black arrow	20	
140.	6 July	Chinari	1120	Black arrow	3	
141.			1435	Black arrow	6	
142.				SVD	1	
143.				PK	7	
144.			2220	PK	15	
145.				SVD	6	
146.		Aygepar	1555	Black arrow	4	
147.			1715		1	
148.			1805		4	
149.			1900	Black arrow	3	
150.				SVD	8	
151.			2005	SVD	6	
152.			2020	SVD	9	
153.				Black arrow	14	
154.			1850	SVD	7	
155.		Movses	1715	Black arrow	1	
156.		Omar	2200	PK	9	
157.			2350	SVD	1	

No	*Date*	*Direction*	*Time*	*Type of weapon*	*Ammunition*	*Results of violations*
158.		Yanshak	2200	PK	9	
159.			2230	SVD	6	
160.	7 July	Tigranashen	0050	AK	15	
161.		Aygepar	1650	Black arrow	4	
162.			1810	AK	3	
163.			1840	SVD	5	
164.			2000	AK	6	
165.			2020		4	
166.		Chinari	2205	PK	20	
167.		Eraskh	2345	AK	9	
168.	8 July	Eraskh	0000	AK	7	
169.		Movses	0930	AK	6	
170.			0945	Black arrow	1	
171.			1545	SVD	2	
172.		N. Karmiraghbyur	1720	AK	3	
173.			1745	SVD	8	
174.		Vazshen	1955	PK	30	
175.		Kayanavan	2000		50	
176.		Aygepar	2045	SVD	3	
177.			2245	AK	7	
178.		Aygedzor	2137	AK	10	
179.		Yanshak	2205	SVD	3	
180.			2215	PK	10	
181.			2230		6	
182.			2315		10	
183.	9 July	Chinari	0010	PK	20	At 1415 soldier Mher Shahnazaryan received shrapnel wounds from the Azerbaijani side while in his private car near Chinari village at the borderline with Azerbaijan.
184.				SVD	5	
185.			1415	DSHK	20	
186.			1420	DSHK	20	

No.	*Date*	*Direction*	*Time*	*Type of weapon*	*Ammunition*	*Results of violations*
187.				SVD	3	
188.				PK	20	
189.			1420	AK	30	
190.				SVD	5	
191.			2025	PK	10	
192.			2030	NSVP	45	
193.			2205	AK	10	
194.				PK	15	
195.				Black arrow	3	
196.			2300	Black arrow	15	
197.				DSHK	50	
198.				PK	20	
199.				SVD	5	
200.		Berqaber	0400	PK	5	
201.			0430	RPG-7	3	
202.		Yanshak	0600	Black arrow	1	
203.		Chambarak	1955	DSHK	8	
204.		Aygedzor	2035	PK	7	
205.		Aygepar	1255	Black arrow	2	
206.			1630		1	
207.			2150		1	
208.		N. Karmiraghbyur	1515	AK	5	
209.		Barcruni	1530	AK	3	
210.		Sarigyugh	1620	SVD	1	
211.		Movses	1700	Black arrow	8	
212.			2040	PK	5	
213.		Paravaqar	1900	Black arrow	7	
214.		Dovegh	2000	DSHK	15	
215.		Berdavan	2200	PK	25	

No	*Date*	*Direction*	*Time*	*Type of weapon*	*Ammunition*	*Results of violations*
216.	10 July	Chinari	0000	DSHK	35	
217.			1145	Black arrow	5	
218.			1625		2	
219.			1730		5	
220.			1735	PK	20	
221.			1940	SVD	5	
222.			1950	PK	10	
223.				DSHK	15	
224.			2045	AK	10	
225.				NSVP	15	
226.		Movses	0015	Black arrow	4	
227.			1330		8	
228.			2025	PK	3	
229.		Sotq	0015	PK	45	
230.		Berqaber	0130	SVD	3	
231.			1650		1	
232.		Vahan	0915	DSHK	6	
233.		Aygepar	0915	Black arrow	2	
234.			0945		2	
235.			1435	AK	2	
236.			1845		1	
237.			2025	AK	3	
238.		Paravaqar	1200	Black arrow	5	
239.		Aygehovit	1230	AK	4	
240.		Eraskh	2020		4	
241.		Yanshak	2145	DSHK	20	
242.		Sevakavan	2250	AK	6	

No.	Date	Direction	Time	Type of weapon	Ammunition	Results of violations
243.	11 July	Aygedzor	0110	PK	35	At 1500 soldier Movses Gasparyan was wounded from the Azerbaijani side while in combat position.
244.			1530	RPG-7	1	
245.				DSHK	150	
246.			1630	DSHK	15	Between1800 and1830, a citizen from Azerbaijan opened fire using a machine gun without sound to open fire on a car carrying Major Sarkis Abrahamyan and Karine Davtyan on the road of Choporlu. Sarkis Abrahamyan was fatally wounded and Karine Davtyan was wounded from the Azerbaijani side. A citizen from Azerbaijan pushed them out and escaped with the car.
247.		Movses	1020	AK	1	
248.			1930		3	
249.			2250	SVD	2	
250.		Aygepar	1145	Black arrow	1	
251.			1945	SVD	4	
252.			2030	Black arrow	1	
253.		Berqaber	1410	Black arrow	4	
254.			1735	AK	1	
255.			1910	Black arrow	1	
256.		Lev	1930-1945	PK	15	
257.				DSHK	15	
258.	12 July	Vazashen	0001	PK	12	
259.			0100	AK	30	
260.		Eraskh	0130	PK	12	
261.		Movses	0820	AK	1	
262.		Berqaber	1550	Black arrow	3	
263.		Paravaqar	2115	AK	8	
264.		Tigranashen	2215	AK	3	
265.	13 July	Aygedzor	0035	AK	30	
266.			0320		5	
267.			1400		35	
268.			2310	SVD	55	
269.				PK	400	
270.		Aygepar	1915	SVD	4	
271.		Movses	0820	AK	1	

No	Date	Direction	Time	Type of weapon	Ammunition	Results of violations
272.			0845		2	
273.			0915		2	
274.			1335		1	
275.			1655	Black arrow	6	
276.			2045	AK	1	
277.			2253	PK	20	
278.		Jil	1005	PK	3	
279.				DSHK	3	
280.		N. Karmiraghbyur	1515	DSHK	20	
281.			1600		4	
282.		Barcruni	1615	AK	3	
283.		Chinari	1700	AK	4	
284.				SVD	4	
285.			1800	SVD	3	
286.			2330	AK	5	
287.		Eraskh	1840	AK	3	
288.		Paravaqar	1900		8	
289.	14 July	Aygepar	0730	SVD	1	
290.			1430		1	
291.		Paravaqar	1310	Black arrow	1	
292.		Aygedzor	1350	Black arrow	6	
293.			1630		15	
294.		Vazashen	1505	SVD	5	
295.			1610		4	
296.				Black arrow	3	
297.		Mehrab	1700	Black arrow	2	
298.		Movses	2025	SVD	1	
299.		Vazashen	2040	Istiglal	4	
300.		Shavarshavan	2210	AK	2	

No.	*Date*	*Direction*	*Time*	*Type of weapon*	*Ammunition*	*Results of violations*
301.		Khndzorut	2055		1	
302.	15 July	Voskepar	0020	AK	5	At 1415 soldier Masis Davoyan was wounded by shrapnel from the Azerbaijani side near Horadiz village at the borderline with Azerbaijan.
303.		Aygepar	0755	AK	1	
304.			0840		1	
305.		Barcruni	1030	RPK	1	
306.		Movses	1700	Black arrow	6	
307.		Berqaber	2120	AK	2	
308.			0000		8	
309.		N. Karmiraghbyur	2200		20	
310.		Sevqar	2220		3	
311.		Berdavan	2355	SVD	2	
312.	16 July	Aygepar	0125	AK	7	
313.			0140	SVD	4	
314.			0745	AK	1	
315.			0830	Black arrow	1	
316.			0950		10	
317.			1630		2	
318.			2215		1	
319.		Berqaber	0200	AK	30	
320.		Movses	0230	PK	30	
321.			0715	AK	1	
322.			0810	AK	3	
323.				DSHK	2	
324.			0830	DSHK	1	
325.			1550	Black arrow	2	
326.			1655		3	
327.			1730		8	
328.			1935		3	
329.		Vazashen	2215	AK	10	

No.	*Date*	*Direction*	*Time*	*Type of weapon*	*Ammunition*	*Results of violations*
330.			2215	SVD	3	
331.		Chinari	2335	PK	20	
332.	17 July	Vazashen	0020	PK	5	
333.			0105	Black arrow	1	
334.			1250	PK	2	
335.			2355	AK	5	
336.		Paravaqar	0025	AK	4	
337.			1300		2	
338.		Khndzorut	0055	AK	1	
339.		Berdavan	0340	SVD	5	
340.		Aygepar	1555	SVD	4	
341.			1745		2	
342.			2105		7	
343.			2340	PK	17	
344.			2345		6	
345.		Movses	1650	PK	1	
346.		Chinari	1730	AK	15	
347.		Shavarshavan	1210	PK	4	
348.		Barcruni	2345	AK	2	
349.	18 July	Berqaber	0300	AK	5	At 2120 soldier Artur Hovhanissyan was wounded from the Azerbaijani side while in combat position near Ayridag village.
350.			1115		6	
351.			2230		20	
352.		Barcruni	1130	AK	2	
353.		Movses	1605	Black arrow	8	
354.			1725		2	
355.			1845	SVD	4	
356.			1920	DSHK	6	
357.		Aygepar	1650	SVD	1	
358.		Voskepar	1720	PK	30	

No.	Date	Direction	Time	Type of weapon	Ammunition	Results of violations
359.				Black arrow	15	
360.		Ayrigag	2120	AK	30	
361.		Ajibach	2150	PK	65	
362.				AK	25	
363.	19 July	Movses	0850	DSHK	1	
364.			0955		2	
365.			1445	PK	6	
366.			1655	DSHK	5	
367.			1730		3	
368.		Chinari	1140	DSHK	24	
369.			1630	Black arrow	7	
370.			1845	Black arrow	4	
371.				AK	7	
372.		Mehrab	1335	Black arrow	3	
373.		Paravaqar	1730	AK	1	
374.		N. Karmiraghbyur	1825	SVD	2	
375.		Berqaber	2015	AK	2	
376.			2345	AK	10	
377.				PK	10	
378.		Ajibach	2230-0130 20 July	AK	100	
379.				PK	100	
380.	20 July	Baghabis	0010	AK	7	
381.			0015	PK	7	
382.			0030	PK	6	
383.			0225	AK	150	
384.				SVD	7	
385.		Berqaber	0115	AK	10	
386.				PK	40	
387.		Shavarshavan	0215	AK	50	

No.	Date	Direction	Time	Type of weapon	Ammunition	Results of violations
388.		Aygepar	0855	DSHK	1	
389.			2330	AK	4	
390.				PK	7	
391.		Movses	1550	DSHK	3	
392.				SVD	2	
393.			1745	DSHK	8	
394.			1805		1	
395.		Chinari	1755	PK	15	
396.				SVD	3	
397.			2350	PK	15	
398.				SVD	5	
399.	21 July	Aygepar	0105	AK	15	At 1410 soldier Vigen Harutyunyan was wounded from the Azerbaijani side while in combat position near Ajidach village.
400.				SVD	2	
401.			0250	AK	16	
402.			0255	PK	20	
403.			1230	DSHK	3	
404.		Movses	0300	AK	5	
405.			1125	PK	3	
406.				DSHK	3	
407.			2010	SVD	5	
408.		Aygedzor	1245	AK	10	
409.		Ajibach	1410	SVD	1	
410.		Koti	1500	Utyos	10	
411.				SVD	30	
412.				PK	6	
413.		Chinari	1510	Black arrow	1	
414.		Barekamavan	1750	SVD	9	
415.				PK	7	
416.		N. Karmiraghbyur	2025	SVD	1	

No.	*Date*	*Direction*	*Time*	*Type of weapon*	*Ammunition*	*Results of violations*
417.	22 July	Movses	0805	SVD	1	At 0815 soldier Varujan Margaryan received a shrapnel wound from the Azerbaijani side near Qarvend village at the borderline with Azerbaijan.
418.			0915		1	
419.			1135	Black arrow	3	
420.		Shavarshavan	0830	AK	6	
421.			0855		7	
422.		Eraskh	0932	AK	1	
423.		Aygepar	1030	PK	7	
424.		Berqaber	1110	DSHK	2	
425.			2200	AK	4	
426.		Voskepar	2310	AK	1	
427.		Chinari	2310		40	
428.	23 July	Movses	0850	SVD	1	
429.			1015	DSHK	2	
430.			1710	SVD	4	
431.		Berqaber	1110	AK	25	
432.			1210	SVD	5	
433.		N. Karmiraghbyur	1130	AK	1	
434.			1535	DSHK	44	
435.			1540	PK	15	
436.			1555		35	
437.			1615		40	
438.		Koti	1210	Black arrow	1	
439.		Baghanis	1250	AK	17	
440.			2050	SVD	2	
441.				Black arrow	3	
442.		Dovegh	1340	Black arrow	6	
443.				SVD	3	
444.		Voskepar	1930	PK	5	
445.			2110		20	

No	*Date*	*Direction*	*Time*	*Type of weapon*	*Ammunition*	*Results of violations*
446.		Shavarshavan	2110	AK	10	
447.		Chambarak	2225	Black arrow	3	
448.		Paravaqar	2240	AK	6	
449.	24 July	Aygedzor	0205	AK	35	
450.			2325	Black arrow	2	
451.				AK	30	
452.				PK	50	
453.		Aygepar	0715	AK	3	
454.			0715	DSHK	2	
455.			2355	AK	10	
456.		Paravaqar	1140	AK	10	
457.			2135		25	
458.		Barcruni	1345	PK	15	
459.		Movses	1455	Black arrow	2	
460.		Chinari	2150	DSHK	59	
461.			2335	RPG-7	2	
462.		Khachik	2310	AK	50	
463.	25 July	Aygedzor	0005	AK	6	
464.		Chinari	0040	DSHK	7	
465.			2215	DSHK	225	
466.				PK	350	
467.				Black arrow	100	
468.			2300	PK	100	
469.				SVD	50	
470.				AK	200	
471.			2315	DSHK	150	
472.				PK	400	
473.		Koti	0030	AK	3	
474.		Berqaber	0110	AK	10	

No.	*Date*	*Direction*	*Time*	*Type of weapon*	*Ammunition*	*Results of violations*
475.		Berdavan	0235	AK	20	
476.		Movses	1110	SVD	1	
477.			1840	PK	3	
478.			2120	DSHK	170	
479.			2200-2220	DSHK	990	
480.			2230	DSHK	300	
481.				PK	100	
482.			2230	DSHK	300	
483.				PK	170	
484.		Eraskh	1320	AK	2	
485.		Yanshak	1400-1420	DSHK	60	
486.		Aygepar	1730	Black arrow	1	
487.			1940-2050	DSHK	15	
488.			1940-2050	DSHK	750	
489.			2040	DSHK	210	
490.				RPG-7	2	
491.			2050	DSHK	95	
492.			2150	RPG-7	2	
493.			2250	DSHK	350	
494.				PK	2,000	
495.			2300	DSHK	150	
496.				PK	850	
497.			2325	RPG-7	3	
498.		Dovegh	1930	PK	3	
499.				SVD	3	
500.			2215	AK	15	
501.		N. Karmiraghbyur	2030	DSHK	90	
502.			2115	PK	250	
503.			2300	DSHK	300	

No.	*Date*	*Direction*	*Time*	*Type of weapon*	*Ammunition*	*Results of violations*
504.				PK	1,000	
505.		Vazashen	2213	Black arrow	20	
506.	26 July	Chambarak	0000	PK	40	At 0235 a diversion intelligence group from the Azerbaijani side near Namerli village came close to a combat position. An exchange of fire followed, after which the diversion group escaped. Soldier Khachatur Badasyan was fatally wounded from the Azerbaijani side. At 0250 a diversion intelligence group from the Azerbaijani side near Dastagir village came close to a combat position. Then there was an exchange of fire, after which the diversion group escaped. Soldiers Grigor Grigoryan and Benik Ohanjanyan got bullet wounds from the Azerbaijani side.
507.				DSHK	10	
508.		Vahan	0010	PK	40	
509.		Barekamavan	0040	SVD	10	
510.				PK	30	
511.			0205	Black arrow	5	
512.			1510	AK	4	
513.				SVD	2	
514.		Vazashen	0105	AK	200	
515.		Chinari	1845	DSHK	5	
516.			1900		50	
517.			1940-2020	PK	600	
518.				NSVP	300	
519.			2135-2210	DSHK	14	
520.			2210	AK	40	
521.				PK	160	
522.			2235	RPG-7	2	
523.				PK	300	
524.				RPK	100	
525.				AK	50	
526.		Aygedzor	2235	PK	180	
527.		Mehrab	2220	PK	40	
528.				SVD	10	
529.		Movses	1125	AK	3	
530.			1750	SVD	2	
531.			2340	AK	3	
532.		Aygepar	1205	AK	1	

No.	*Date*	*Direction*	*Time*	*Type of weapon*	*Ammunition*	*Results of violations*
533.			2215		17	
534.			2235		7	
535.		Paravaqar	1640	AK	2	
536.				Black arrow	1	
537.			2050		7	
538.			2030		6	
539.		N. Karmiraghbyur	1940	Black arrow	5	
540.		Vazashen	2300	AK	10	
541.		Shavarshavan	1940	SVD	4	
542.		Eraskh	2150	AK	1	
543.		Sofulu	1830-1930	PK	80	
544.	27 July	Yanshak	0010	DSHK	8	At 0525 soldier Armen Petrosyan received shrapnel wounds from the Azerbaijani side near Kurapatkino village at the borderline with Azerbaijan.
545.		Paravaqar	0045	AK	5	
546.				PK	2	
547.		N. Karmiraghbyur	0215	PK	20	
548.			0415	AK	1	At 2000 soldier Dmitri Mayilyan received a shrapnel wound from the Azerbaijani side near Chinari village at the borderline with Azerbaijan.
549.			1640	SVD	3	
550.			1720	PK	5	
551.		Aygepar	0350	PK	2	
552.			0430		15	
553.		Movses	1015	PK	2	
554.			1640	DSHK	1	
555.			2155		2	
556.		Kayanavan	1525	PK	70	
557.			1610		50	
558.			2000	DSHK	2	
559.		Vazashen	1630	PK	40	
560.		Chinari	1745	Black arrow	2	
561.			1900		4	

No	*Date*	*Direction*	*Time*	*Type of weapon*	*Ammunition*	*Results of violations*
562.			1910		5	
563.			1940	SVD	4	
564.		Berdavan	1745	PK	50	
565.				Black arrow	15	
566.		Koti	2115	AK	4	
567.			2235		2	
568.			2345		4	
569.	28 July	Kayanavan	0000	PK	30	
570.		Berqaber	0005		60	
571.		Paravaqar	1050	DSHK	4	
572.			1250		8	
573.			2020		7	
574.		Movses	1205	DSHK	1	
575.			1300		10	
576.			1350		22	
577.			1610		1	
578.			1835	RPG-7	1	
579.			1915	DSHK	25	
580.				RPG-7	1	
581.			1950	DSHK	5	
582.			2015-2030		200	
583.		Aygedzor	1350	AK	2	
584.		Voskepar	1705		2	
585.		Aygepar	1950	DSHK	3	
586.			2015-2030	DSHK	220	
587.				PK	70	
588.		N. Karmiraghbyur	2015-2030	DSHK	150	
589.			2020	PK	20	
590.				DSHK	15	

No.	Date	Direction	Time	Type of weapon	Ammunition	Results of violations
591.		Eraskh	2100	AK	1	
592.		Azatamut	2200	AK	2	
593.			2245	DSHK	10	
594.		Khachik	2230	AK	20	
595.		Sevqar	2245		30	
596.	29 July	Berqaber	0025	SVD	12	
597.			1940	SVD	12	
598.				Black arrow	6	
599.			2030	RPG-7	1	
600.			2220		4	
601.			2230-2250	DSHK	80	
602.				PK	200	
603.				AK	500	
604.			2330-2350	DSHK	60	
605.				AK	300	
606.		Voskepar	0035	PK	20	
607.				SVD	3	
608.			1820	PK	20	
609.				AK	15	
610.		Karchevan	0048	AK	30	
611.		Berdavan	0210	PK	20	
612.				AK	20	
613.		Aygepar	0550	RPG-7	1	
614.		Chinari	0835	Black arrow	1	
615.			1250		4	
616.			1250		5	
617.			2325	SVD	2	
618.		Movses	0840	SVD	2	
619.		Mehrab	1110	Black arrow	5	

No.	*Date*	*Direction*	*Time*	*Type of weapon*	*Ammunition*	*Results of violations*
620.		Chambarak	1150	PK	30	
621.		Aygedzor	1740	SVD	2	
622.		Barekamavan	1910	Black arrow	4	
623.				SVD	1	
624.		Vazashen	2140	DSHK	30	
625.	30 July	Barekamavan	0005	PK	15	At 1900 a shepherd from Aygedzor village received a perforating bullet wound on his right shoulder.
626.			1600	SVD	7	
627.		Dovegh	0025	DSHK	5	
628.				AK	2	
629.			0100	DSHK	40	
630.			0110	PK	30	
631.				AK	30	
632.		N. Karmiraghbyur	0220	PK	25	
633.			1810	SVD	3	
634.		Aygepar	0245	AK	3	
635.			1900		4	
636.			2350		6	
637.		Berqaber	0540	RPG-7	4	
638.			0610	DSHK	60	
639.				RPG-7	2	
640.			0715	Black arrow	2	
641.				DSHK	10	
642.			1750	PK	40	
643.			1750		4	
644.		Movses	0615	SVD	1	
645.			1500		1	
646.			1120	AK	2	
647.			1810		3	
648.		Vazashen	0655	DSHK	30	

No.	Date	Direction	Time	Type of weapon	Ammunition	Results of violations
649.			2030	Black arrow	4	
650.			2230	PK	10	
651.			2300		10	
652.		Chambarak	1220	Black arrow	4	
653.		Voskepar	1255	AK	5	
654.			1615		43	
655.		Omar	1520	Istiglal	6	
656.		Chinari	1550	Black arrow	1	
657.			2000	AK	100	
658.			2215	SVD	1	
659.		Berdavan	1625	Black arrow	2	
660.		Paravaqar	1835	Black arrow	4	
661.			2030	PK	25	
662.		Aygedzor	1900	AK	1	
663.		Eraskh	2240	AK	4	
664.			2250		11	
665.			2330		1	
666.		m. Qyoroghludagh	2352	PK	100	
667.	31 July	Chinari	0030	Black arrow	1	At 0925 soldiers Ararat Khanoyan and Azat Asoyan were fatally wounded in the head and Norayr Qamalyan was wounded from a diversion intelligence group at the intermediate territory while in combat position.
668.			0705	PK	2	
669.			1230	SVD	2	
670.			2305	SVD	3	
671.				Black arrow	3	
672.			2320	PK	3	
673.		Paravaqar	0100	PK	6	
674.			1600		6	
675.		Berqaber	0235	PK	7	
676.			1050	SVD	6	
677.			1540	Black arrow	4	

No.	Date	Direction	Time	Type of weapon	Ammunition	Results of violations
678.			1625		8	
679.			2045	DSHK	200	
680.			2345	DSHK	300	
681.				PK	800	
682.		Vazashen	1230	DSHK	12	
683.			2025		40	
684.			2135		5	
685.			2300	PK	1100	
686.		Voskepar	1422	AK	15	
687.			1805		1	
688.			2120	PK	100	
689.			2330	NSVP	15	
690.				PK	50	
691.				AK	200	
692.		Azatamut	1540	AK	8	
693.			1625	AK	20	
694.		Kiranc	1805	AK	3	
695.			2300	DSHK	300	
696.		Dovegh	1920	NSVP	320	
697.				AK	310	
698.				PK	370	
699.				RPK	170	
700.			2220	RPG-7	7	
701.			2310	NSVP	8	
702.			2320		8	
703.			2325	DSHK	10	
704.		Jil	2140	AK	200	
705.			2140		30	
706.			2200	DSHK	12	

No.	*Date*	*Direction*	*Time*	*Type of weapon*	*Ammunition*	*Results of violations*
707.				PK	38	
708.			2205	AK	7	
709.		Vahan	2140-2150	AK	200	
710.				PK	7	
711.		Kayanavan	2200	PK	70	
712.			2210	PK	50	
713.			2300		80	
714.		Chambarak	2230	DSHK	15	
715.		Sarigyugh	2230	RPG-7	2	
716.		Berdavan	2300		1	
717.		N. Karmiraghbyur	2345	AK	3	
718.		Vahan	2350	PK	40	

United Nations S/2014/578

Security Council

Distr.: General
8 August 2014

Original: English

Identical letters dated 8 August 2014 from the Permanent Representative of Israel to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

Hamas has once again broken a ceasefire agreement and resumed firing rockets from the Gaza Strip into Israel. Rockets were fired hours before the ceasefire was scheduled to conclude at 8 a.m. Since then, Hamas has launched a barrage of over 45 rockets into Israel, injuring several Israeli civilians. The rocket fire is continuing at this very moment.

Israel has agreed to every ceasefire proposal in an effort to restore the calm and allow civilians on both sides to return to normal life. For this reason, Israel notified Egypt that it had agreed to an extension of the ceasefire hours before its conclusion. Hamas, however, declared its intention to renew its attacks on the Jewish State.

By breaking the ceasefire this morning, Hamas has proven once again that it has no regard for the well-being of the Palestinian people. Hamas must be held responsible for preventing humanitarian relief from reaching the people of Gaza and for using its own people as pawns and human shields. If the terrorist group had agreed to Egypt's ceasefire proposal on 15 July, 90 per cent of Palestinian casualties could have been avoided.

Israel held its fire for hours, but in the face of the renewed and unrelenting threat to its citizens, it had no choice but to defend itself. Israel is committed to ending the current round of violence, but will not negotiate while its citizens are subject to ongoing attacks from land, air and sea. It is time for the United Nations and its agencies to finally place the blame where it belongs: on Hamas. To be clear, Hamas started this conflict, Hamas is responsible for the humanitarian tragedy and Hamas must be held accountable.

I call on the Secretary-General and the Security Council to immediately and unequivocally:

1. Condemn Hamas in the strongest possible terms for violating the ceasefire
2. Support Israel's right to defend its citizens
3. Demand the demilitarization of Gaza
4. Designate Hamas as a terrorist organization

14-58993 (E) 110814

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I should be grateful if you would have the present letter distributed as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Ron **Prosor**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

United Nations S/2014/579

Security Council

Distr.: General
8 August 2014

Original: English

Letter dated 8 August 2014 from the President of the Security Council addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to inform you that the members of the Security Council have agreed to send a mission to Europe and Africa from 8 to 14 August 2014. The mission plans to visit Belgium, the Netherlands, South Sudan, Somalia and Kenya. The members of the Council have agreed on the terms of reference of the mission, which are annexed hereto.

Several members will co-lead the different legs of the mission. In Belgium, I will be co-leading the mission with Mr. Michael Bliss. In the Netherlands, Ambassador Cristián Pedro Barros Melet and Mr. Olivier Jean Michel Maes will be co-leading. In South Sudan, Ambassador Samantha Power and Ambassador Eugene Richard Gasana will be co-leading the mission and in Somalia I will be co-leading the mission with Ambassador Usman Sarki.

Following consultations with the members, it has been agreed that the composition of the mission is as follows:

Mr. Mario Oyarzábal (Argentina)
Mr. Michael Edward Bliss (Australia)
Ambassador Mahamat Zene Cherif (Chad)
Ambassador Cristián Pedro Barros Melet (Chile)
Mr. Zhao Yong (China)
Mr. Alexis Lamek (France)
Ambassador Dina Kawar (Jordan)
Ambassador Raimonda Murmokaitė (Lithuania)
Mr. Olivier Jean Michel Maes (Luxembourg)
Ambassador Usman Sarki (Nigeria)
Ambassador Oh Joon (Republic of Korea)
Mr. Alexander Pankin (Russian Federation)
Ambassador Eugène-Richard Gasana (Rwanda)
Ambassador Mark Lyall Grant (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland)
Ambassador Samantha Power (United States of America)

I should be grateful if you could have the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Mark **Lyall Grant**
President of the Security Council

14-58995 (E) 130814

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Annex

Security Council mission to Europe and Africa: terms of reference

Belgium

Co-leads: Australia and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

To commemorate the centenary of the First World War. To pay tribute to the sacrifices of all those who served their country during that war.

To draw lessons from the First World War to assist the Security Council in discharging its mandate in maintaining international peace and security. To engage in discussions with representatives of civil society and academic institutions on the tools that the Council could deploy to better prevent conflict and loss of civilian life in situations of conflict.

To engage with the Government of Belgium on matters of mutual interest.

The Netherlands

Co-leads: Chile and Luxembourg

To underline the commitment of the Security Council to the international courts and tribunals located in The Hague in the light of the common objective of settling international disputes peacefully and establishing accountability for serious international crimes.

To express the support of the Security Council for the work of the International Court of Justice, the principal judicial organ of the United Nations, to visit the premises of the Court and to receive an update regarding its caseload and other developments.

To reaffirm the relationship between the Security Council and the International Criminal Court, to receive an update on the work of the Court and to discuss the interaction between it and the Council.

To reaffirm the relationship between the Security Council and the international criminal courts and tribunals located in The Hague and mandated by, or established with the support of, the Council (the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia, the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda, the Special Tribunal for Lebanon and the Residual Special Court for Sierra Leone) and to get first-hand updates on their activities and other developments.

To express gratitude to the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW) for its close collaboration with the United Nations, including through the OPCW-United Nations Joint Mission, established to implement Security Council resolution 2118 (2013) and eliminate the chemical weapons programme of the Syrian Arab Republic.

To receive an update on progress in eliminating the chemical weapons programme of the Syrian Arab Republic.

To engage on matters of mutual interest with the Government of the Netherlands.

South Sudan

Co-leads: United States of America and Rwanda

To convey its deep alarm regarding the deteriorating political, security and humanitarian crisis in South Sudan resulting from the internal Sudan People's Liberation Movement political dispute and the subsequent violence caused by the country's political and military leaders, and to condemn actions that perpetuate the crisis.

To demand that all armed groups immediately cease all forms of violence, including sexual violence, renounce force as a means of resolving political grievances, comply with the cessation-of-hostilities agreement of 23 January 2014 and allow full access for the monitoring and verification teams of the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD).

To engage directly with all parties in the IGAD-led multi-stakeholder political negotiations and to urge engagement in an open and fully inclusive national dialogue seeking to establish lasting peace, reconciliation and good governance through a transitional agenda and a government of national unity, including through the full and effective participation of youth, women, diverse communities, faith groups, civil society and formerly detained SPLM leaders.

To reiterate the serious concerns of the Security Council about the protection of civilians, including foreign nationals, and to emphasize the need to protect civilians under threat of physical violence, irrespective of the source of such violence.

To reaffirm the support of the Security Council to the United Nations Mission in South Sudan (UNMISS) and to receive a briefing on the implementation of Council resolution 2155 (2014), in particular as regards the reconfiguration of UNMISS in response to a more focused peacekeeping mandate.

To assess the situation of the more than 1 million internally displaced persons, including those seeking refuge in UNMISS compounds, to underscore the seriousness of the humanitarian crisis, which may soon reach the threshold of famine, and to advocate for the creation of the conditions necessary for the delivery of humanitarian assistance, including the security and freedom of movement of United Nations, humanitarian and associated personnel.

To express serious concern at persistent restrictions placed upon and obstructions to the movement and operations of UNMISS, to strongly condemn the attacks by government and opposition forces and other groups on United Nations personnel and facilities and to call upon the Government of South Sudan to complete its investigations of these attacks in a swift and thorough manner and hold those responsible to account.

To emphasize that dismantling barriers to the full implementation of Security Council resolution 1325 (2000) will be achieved only through a dedicated commitment to women's empowerment, participation and human rights, and to emphasize the importance of the full and effective participation of women at all levels, including through providing support to women's civil society organizations, incorporating gender expertise in peace talks and increasing the deployment of women in the military, police and civilian components of UNMISS.

To demand that all parties follow up on the commitments they recently made to the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict.

Somalia

Co-leads: Nigeria and the United Kingdom

To recall the commitment of the Security Council to the sovereignty, territorial integrity and political unity of Somalia.

To underline the support of the Security Council to the peace and reconciliation process in Somalia. To emphasize the support of the Council to the United Nations Assistance Mission in Somalia (UNSOM). To get an update from UNSOM on the implementation of its mandate, as set out in Council resolution 2158 (2014). To get an update on stabilization efforts in areas recovered from Al-Shabaab control.

To express its gratitude to the African Union Mission in Somalia (AMISOM). To receive an update on the implementation of Security Council resolution 2124 (2013), in particular on progress in the AMISOM and Somali national army's military campaign against Al-Shabaab. To receive progress reports on AMISOM efforts towards reducing civilian casualties, including the establishment of a civilian casualty tracking, analysis and response cell.

To receive an update from the Federal Government of Somalia on the implementation of its requirements under the terms of the partial suspension of the arms embargo, as set out in Security Council resolution 2142 (2014). To reiterate to the Federal Government of Somalia that any decision on the continuation of the partial suspension of the arms embargo shall be taken in view of its efforts to comply with the relevant Security Council resolutions.

To reiterate to the Federal Government of Somalia the urgent need for progress in the development of a federal system, the review and implementation of the Somali Provisional Federal Constitution and a clear plan for elections in 2016.

To reaffirm the important role of women in the prevention and resolution of conflicts and in peacebuilding. To get an update on the impact of the efforts of the Federal Government of Somalia to promote increased representation of women at all decision-making levels in Somali institutions.

To underscore the concern of the Security Council at the ongoing incidence of sexual violence in Somalia. To highlight the support of the Council for, and get an update on, the action plan of the Federal Government of Somalia to end sexual violence, as well as the plan for implementing the joint communiqué of the Federal Government of Somalia and the United Nations on the prevention of sexual violence. To get an update on the work done by the United Nations to assist in preventing and responding to sexual and gender-based violence, including the strengthening of the justice and security sectors.

To reaffirm the importance of the swift and full implementation of the action plan of the Federal Government of Somalia to end and prevent the recruitment and use of children by the Somali national armed forces as well as the action plan to end the killing and maiming of children, both signed in 2012.

To reiterate its deep concern at the humanitarian situation in Somalia. To get a better understanding of some of the challenges in delivering humanitarian assistance and ways in which the international community can assist.

To underline the enduring support of the Security Council for greater peace and stability in Somalia, and to all actors working on the ground to this end.

Kenya

To engage on matters of mutual interest with the Government of Kenya.

United Nations S/2014/580

Security Council

Distr.: General
11 August 2014

Original: English

Letter dated 11 August 2014 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Ukraine to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

I have the honour to enclose herewith, for your information, a communication of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Ukraine on the closure, beginning on 15 July 2014, of the seaports of Kerch, Sevastopol, Feodosia, Yalta and Yevpatoria, located in the territory of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea and the city of Sevastopol, owing to the temporary occupation of those territories (see annex).

I wish to further advise that the calling of ships under foreign flags at the above seaports will be considered by Ukraine a violation of international law as well as of the national legislation of Ukraine entailing accountability by the ship owners, operators and captains, including criminal responsibility.

In this regard, we expect the relevant authorities of United Nations Member States to take appropriate measures to ensure compliance by owners and operators of the ships flying under their respective flags with international norms and regulations, as well as with Ukraine's national legislation with regard to the closure of the seaports in the territory of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea and the city of Sevastopol.

I should be grateful if you would circulate the present letter and its annex as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Oleksandr **Pavlichenko**
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

14-59061 (E) 130814

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Annex to the letter dated 11 August 2014 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Ukraine to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Ukraine

On 15 July 2014, Order of the Ministry of Infrastructure of Ukraine No. 255 of 16 June 2014, entitled "On closure of seaports", entered into force, pursuant to which the seaports of Kerch, Sevastopol, Feodosia, Yalta and Yevpatoria were closed starting on 15 July 2014. The Embassy of Ukraine in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, by note verbale No. 6124/35-327/2-950 of 21 July 2014, through the Secretariat of the International Maritime Organization (IMO), informed IMO member States, international organizations cooperating with IMO and non-governmental organizations which have been granted consultative status with IMO (IMO Secretariat circular letter No. 3477) of the closure of the above-mentioned seaports starting on 15 July 2014 and until the restoration of the constitutional order of Ukraine on the temporarily occupied territory.

Taking this into account, the Ukrainian side proceeds from the fact that all flag States, owners and captains are aware of the fact of the closure of seaports in the Autonomous Republic of Crimea and the city of Sevastopol, as well as of the risks associated with calling at these ports of Ukraine.

In its resolution 68/262, "Territorial integrity of Ukraine", adopted on 27 March 2014, the General Assembly called upon all States, international organizations and specialized agencies not to recognize any alteration of the status of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea and the city of Sevastopol on the basis of the referendum held on 16 March 2014 and to refrain from any action or dealing that might be interpreted as recognizing any such altered status.

In its conclusions on Ukraine of 23 June 2014, the Foreign Affairs Council of the European Union, in particular, recalls its strong condemnation of the illegal annexation of Crimea and Sevastopol, reminding that the European Union will never recognize this annexation.

In accordance with Council Implementing Regulation (EU) No. 810/2014 of 25 July 2014 implementing Regulation (EU) No. 269/2014 concerning restrictive measures in respect of actions undermining or threatening the territorial integrity, sovereignty and independence of Ukraine, the State ferry enterprises "Kerch ferry", "Kerch commercial seaport" and "Sevastopol commercial seaport" were added to the list of persons, entities and bodies subject to restrictive measures.

The calling of ships under foreign flags at closed seaports in the territory of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea and the city of Sevastopol shall be considered by the Ukrainian side as a violation of international law, as undermining the sovereignty of Ukraine and as a violation of the law of Ukraine, which entails the responsibility of ship owners, operators and captains, including criminal responsibility.

It shall also be considered by the Ukrainian side as an action containing the elements of a crime under article 332-1 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine, "Violation of the order of entry to the temporarily occupied territory of Ukraine and departure from it", pursuant to which the violation of the order of entry to the temporarily

occupied territory of Ukraine and departure from it with the aim of causing damage to the interest of the State is punished with custodial restraint for a term of up to three years or imprisonment for the same period with confiscation of the transport vehicles.

Taking into account that article 94 of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea stipulates that every State effectively exercises its jurisdiction and control in administrative, technical and social matters over ships flying its flag, the Ukrainian side expects that the competent authorities of the sending States of the diplomatic missions accredited in Ukraine will apply appropriate mechanisms of influence on the owners and operators of ships flying their national flag in order to ensure compliance with international law and the law of Ukraine, in particular with regard to the closure of seaports located in the temporarily occupied territory of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea and the city of Sevastopol.

United Nations S/2014/581

Security Council

Distr.: General
11 August 2014

Original: English

Letter dated 11 August 2014 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Ukraine to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

I have the honour to enclose herewith a statement of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Ukraine dated 11 August 2014 regarding the humanitarian aid mission to the Luhansk region of Ukraine (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would circulate the present letter and its annex as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Oleksandr **Pavlichenko**
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

14-59071 (E) 110814

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Annex to the letter dated 11 August 2014 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Ukraine to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

Statement of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Ukraine on the humanitarian assistance mission to the Luhansk region

Owing to the difficult humanitarian and social situation in the Donbas region, the President of Ukraine, Petro Poroshenko, has begun sending an international humanitarian aid mission to the Luhansk region. In addition to the humanitarian cargo prepared by the Ukrainian side, the mission will include an international component, in particular humanitarian assistance provided by the International Committee of the Red Cross, the United States, the European Union and Russia.

Humanitarian aid to Ukraine is conducted in accordance with Ukrainian and international law, as well as the International Red Cross's approaches, which are fully shared by Ukraine and the international community. Logistical support to the international humanitarian aid mission, including transportation and distribution, will be ensured by the representative of the International Red Cross and Ukraine. It should be noted that humanitarian aid will be distributed exclusively among the civilians of the Luhansk region, who have been suffering continuously from the illegal armed groups' actions and terror.

United Nations A/68/973–S/2014/582

General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.: General
13 August 2014
English
Original: Arabic

General Assembly
Sixty-eighth session
Agenda item 35
The situation in the Middle East

Security Council
Sixty-ninth year

Identical letters dated 11 August 2014 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

On instructions from my Government, I should like to inform you that, at 2030 hours on 29 July 2014, in an area on the outskirts of Shab'a near observation post OP4, which is manned by the Indian contingent of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon, an Israeli enemy patrol crossed 20 metres beyond the line of separation and abducted the shepherd Isma'il Nab'ah, who had been waiting for Israeli enemy forces to return the herd they had seized at 1330 hours of that same day. The enemy patrol released him at 2250 hours on 30 July 2014.

I should like to reiterate that my Government honours its commitments under international resolutions. I call upon the Security Council to condemn this attack in the strongest possible terms and compel Israel to bring an end to its violations of Lebanese sovereignty by air, sea and land, and fulfil all of its obligations under Security Council resolution 1701 (2006).

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 35, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Caroline **Ziade**
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

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United Nations S/2014/583

Security Council

Distr.: General
12 August 2014

Original: English

Letter dated 8 August 2014 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council

I have the honour to refer to the United Nations Support Mission in Libya (UNSMIL), established by the Security Council in resolution 2009 (2011) and extended three times for 12-month periods in resolutions 2040 (2012), 2095 (2013) and 2144 (2014).

I would like to inform you of my intention to appoint Bernardino León (Spain) as my new Special Representative and Head of UNSMIL. He will succeed Tarek Mitri (Lebanon), who has served as my Special Representative since October 2012. I would like to take this opportunity to express my deep gratitude to Mr. Mitri for his dedication and effective leadership of UNSMIL.

I should be grateful if you would bring this matter to the attention of the members of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) **BAN** Ki-moon

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United Nations S/2014/584

Security Council

Distr.: General
12 August 2014

Original: English

Letter dated 12 August 2014 from the President of the Security Council addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to inform you that your letter dated 8 August 2014 (S/2014/583) concerning your intention to appoint Bernardino León (Spain) as your Special Representative and Head of the United Nations Support Mission in Libya has been brought to the attention of the members of the Security Council. They take note of the intention expressed in your letter.

(*Signed*) Mark **Lyall Grant**
President of the Security Council

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United Nations A/ES-10/649–S/2014/585

General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.: General
12 August 2014

Original: English

General Assembly
Tenth emergency special session
Agenda item 5
Illegal Israeli actions in Occupied East Jerusalem and the rest of the Occupied Palestinian Territory

Security Council
Sixty-ninth year

Identical letters dated 12 August 2014 from the Permanent Observer of the State of Palestine to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, the President of the General Assembly and the President of the Security Council

The situation in the Occupied State of Palestine, including East Jerusalem, remains extremely critical, as Israel, the occupying Power, persists with its violations of international law, including humanitarian and human rights law, causing the continued deterioration of the situation in all aspects, including the continued suffering of the Palestinian people under its occupation, and further deepening despair and inflaming heightened tensions.

As you are well aware, the situation is particularly grave in the Gaza Strip, where the Palestinian civilian population, which has already suffered inordinately under Israel's eight-year inhumane blockade, is finding it nearly impossible to cope with the massive humanitarian disaster inflicted upon it by the 36-day Israeli military onslaught. In this regard, despite the fragile new 72-hour ceasefire that went into force at midnight on Monday, 11 August, in Gaza, the massive devastation, destruction, trauma and havoc wreaked by the occupying Power will make the task of recovery in the coming days and weeks a gruelling and painful experience.

As of today — and not taking into account the recovery efforts under way, in which rescue workers continue to pull dead civilians from the rubble of demolished homes — more than 1,940 Palestinians have been killed, of whom at least 1,400 were civilians, among them 467 children, 243 women and 87 elderly persons, and nearly 10,000 Palestinians have been injured, including at least 3,009 children, 1,912 women and 359 elderly, by the Israeli occupying forces in the recent military aggression. Using all means of military weaponry, the occupying Power has deliberately unleashed excessive, indiscriminate and disproportionate force against the defenceless civilian population in the Gaza Strip. These brutal killings and injuries were clearly committed by Israel in grave breach of international

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humanitarian law, which forbids, inter alia, wilful killing and the wilful infliction of great suffering or serious injury to the body or health of protected persons.

In addition to causing civilian casualties, the occupying forces have deliberately caused the wanton destruction of Palestinian property in the Gaza Strip, in grave breach of international humanitarian law. In this connection, at least 8,800 structures have been completely demolished and 41,420 homes have been damaged, rendering 100,000 people homeless. The humanitarian situation continues to be atrocious, with over 485,000 people, almost one quarter of Gaza's population, forcibly displaced and sheltering in schools of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA) — more than a quarter of a million people are taking refuge in United Nations shelters alone — as well as in mosques, churches and hospitals.

Widespread destruction and damage has also been caused to vital infrastructure, such as Gaza's only power plant, and to several hospitals and schools, as well as to numerous public institutions and mosques and thousands of businesses, factories and agricultural lands. Of course, it must also be recalled that the occupying Power's rampage in the Gaza Strip did not leave the United Nations facilities there unharmed, as several UNRWA schools also came under Israeli attack, which caused the deaths of many Palestinians and United Nations staff and gravely damaged United Nations facilities.

We continue to appeal to the international community for international protection to be provided to the Palestinian civilian population, which in Gaza is living under unbearable, inhumane circumstances, with no clean water, no electricity and a shortage of food, medical equipment and supplies. Indeed, the extent of human suffering and destruction wrought by the occupying Power is vast. Trauma and suffering are widespread and deep, affecting nearly every single Palestinian woman, man and child in Gaza.

These actions by Israel, the occupying Power, have not only caused a grave humanitarian crisis in the Gaza Strip but, as we have reiterated on numerous occasions, also constitute war crimes. All of the crimes committed by the occupying Power must be thoroughly investigated and the perpetrators must be held fully accountable and brought to justice. In this regard, we stress our conviction that only accountability will bring an end to Israel's impunity and flagrant disregard for its obligations under international law, and we reaffirm the intention to continue to vigorously call for and to pursue accountability until the perpetrators of these crimes against the Palestinian people are punished and justice is served.

At the same time, I must draw your attention to the fact that Israel also continues to commit other grave breaches of international law throughout the rest of the Occupied State of Palestine, ensuring the continued destabilization of the situation and fuelling tensions and frustrations. Israeli occupying forces, and the extremist and terrorist settlers Israel has illegally transferred to the Palestinian land, have continued to brutalize the Palestinian civilian population in the occupied West Bank, including East Jerusalem. Over the past week, Palestinians protesting Israel's aggression against their brothers and sisters in the Gaza Strip have been met with excessive and indiscriminate use of force and many have been killed; many others have been injured.

In addition, we are compelled to convey to you below a list of just a small fraction of the multiple grave violations, many of them amounting to war crimes, committed by Israel, the occupying Power, since our last letter dated 4 August 2014. We will continue to keep you informed of the situation on the ground once information becomes available in order to more fully document these crimes against our people.

5 August:

- Nidal Raed Olaiwa (age 12) died of wounds sustained as a result of an earlier Israeli airstrike that targeted a civilian car in Gaza City.

7 August:

- Rozi Talab Jaber (age 8) was severely injured when she was deliberately run over by a car driven by an Israeli settler in the city of Al-Khalil (Hebron) in the West Bank.

8 August:

- Ibrahim Zuhair Al-Dawawsa (age 10) was killed during an airstrike on Al-Nour Al-Mohammedy mosque in Al-Sheikh Radwan neighbourhood north of Gaza City. The Israeli strike also injured 14 people.
- Three Palestinians from the Abu Haddaf family were killed by an Israeli airstrike on their house in Al-Qarara town north-east of Khan Younis in the Gaza Strip.
- Shahd Oweiss (age 9) was severely injured when she was deliberately run over by a car driven by an Israeli settler south of the city of Nablus in the West Bank.
- Mohammed Ahmed Al-Qatari (age 19) was killed by Israeli occupying forces east of Al-Beira in the West Bank. He was left to bleed to death before his body was handed over to Palestinian medical crews.

9 August:

- Israeli shelling of Ezz Eldin Al-Qassam mosque in Al-Nusseirat refugee camp in central Gaza Strip killed three Palestinians and injured three others.
- Ayeh Anwar Al-Sha'er (age 13) was killed in an airstrike on her house in Rafah in the southern Gaza Strip.
- An Israeli airstrike killed Abdel Hakim Suleiman Al-Masdar (age 56) and Mo'men Al-Masdar (age 19) as they rode a motorcycle in Al-Moghazi refugee camp in central Gaza Strip.
- Mahmoud Al-Jorani was killed by an Israeli strike in the city of Deir Al-Balah in the Gaza Strip.
- Tareq Ra'ed Abu Rmaila (age 13) was brutally beaten by Israeli settlers in Al-Khalil in the West Bank.
- Nader Mohammed Idriss (age 42) died of wounds sustained on 8 August when he was shot with live ammunition by Israeli occupying forces in Bab Al-Zawia in the centre of Al-Khalil during a protest against Israel's aggression on the Gaza Strip.

10 August:

- An airstrike against the house of Ayman Baraka in Bani Suhaila village, east of Khan Younis injured Mr. Baraka and killed his wife, Amani Al-Abd Baraka (age 35).
- Ahmed Al-Masri (age 17) was killed in a strike on agricultural lands south-west of Deir Al-Balah.
- Hassan Kawarei (age 24) and Ihsan Mahrous Al-Agha (age 23) were killed by an airstrike as they rode on a motorcycle in Khan Younis.
- Khalil Mohammed Al-Anati (age 11) was killed by Israeli occupying forces in Al-Fawwar camp, south of Al-Khalil.
- Fawzi Mohammed Fawzi Bahr (age 12) was injured by a rubber-coated steel bullet shot by Israeli occupying forces as he was standing in front of his house in Beit Amr, north of Al-Khalil.
- An Israeli airstrike targeted a car in Beit Hanoun killing Anwar Al-Zaanin and injuring two others.

11 August:

- Minutes before the ceasefire went into effect, Israeli occupying forces targeted Khan Younis, killing at least two Palestinians and injuring several others.
- Two bodies, still unidentified, were uncovered from under the rubble in Khozaa town, east of Khan Younis, and two other Palestinians died of wounds sustained as a result of Israeli attacks, including Maydaa Mohammed Aslan (age 18 months).
- Zakariya Al-Aqraa' (age 24) was killed by Israeli occupying forces after they attacked his house in Qablan town, south of Nablus, with grenades and heavy fire.

Clearly, the above-listed violations by Israeli occupying forces against the Palestinian people display, yet again, Israel's disregard of civilian lives and of international law and we call on the international community to firmly condemn such violations. Israel must finally be compelled to cease all of its grave breaches and violations against the Palestinian people and abide by its obligations under international law, including humanitarian and human rights law. The fact that the necessary measures were never taken by the international community to hold Israel accountable for its crimes against the Palestinian people has only encouraged the occupying Power to add another long list of war crimes to its heavy dossier. In this connection, we reiterate our call to the Security Council to shoulder its responsibilities with regard to the maintenance of international peace and security and immediately adopt the draft resolution before the Council to address the critical situation in the Occupied State of Palestine, especially in the Gaza Strip. The Palestinian people, especially the young children in Gaza who have only known war, siege and occupation for the entirety of their young lives, deserve a principled international position to ensure that they are spared further undue suffering.

The present letter is in follow-up to our 515 letters regarding the ongoing crisis in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, which constitutes the territory of the State of Palestine. These letters, dated from 29 September 2000

(A/55/432-S/2000/921) to 4 August 2014 (A/ES-10/648-S/2014/567) constitute a basic record of the crimes being committed by Israel, the occupying Power, against the Palestinian people since September 2000. For all of these war crimes, acts of State terrorism and systematic human rights violations being committed against the Palestinian people, Israel, the occupying Power, must be held accountable and the perpetrators must be brought to justice.

I should be grateful if you would arrange to have the text of the present letter distributed as a document of the tenth emergency special session of the General Assembly, under agenda item 5, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Riyad **Mansour**
Ambassador, Permanent Observer
of the State of Palestine to the United Nations

United Nations S/2014/586

Security Council

Distr.: General
14 July 2014

Original: English

Report of the Secretary-General concerning the credentials of the deputy representative of the Republic of Korea on the Security Council

Pursuant to rule 15 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council, the Secretary-General wishes to report that he has received a letter dated 14 July 2014 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Republic of Korea stating that Mr. Hahn Choong-hee has been appointed deputy representative of the Republic of Korea on the Security Council.

In the opinion of the Secretary-General, this letter constitutes adequate provisional credentials.

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United Nations S/2014/587

Security Council

Distr.: General
13 August 2014

Original: English

Letter dated 13 August 2014 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council

Pursuant to Security Council resolution 1244 (1999), I have the honour to convey the attached letter dated 5 August 2014 from the Deputy Secretary-General of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, Alexander Vershbow, transmitting the quarterly report on the international security presence in Kosovo, covering the period from 1 April to 30 June 2014 (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would bring the present letter and its annex to the attention of the members of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) **BAN** Ki-moon

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Annex

In accordance with paragraph 20 of Security Council resolution 1244 (1999), I attach a report on the operations of the Kosovo Force covering the period from 1 April to 30 June 2014 (see enclosure).

I would appreciate your making this report available to the members of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Alexander **Vershbow**

Enclosure

Report to the United Nations on the operations of the Kosovo Force

1. The present report on the Kosovo Force (KFOR) is provided in accordance with Security Council resolution 1244 (1999) and covers the period from 1 April to 30 June 2014.

2. As at 30 June 2014, the total number of KFOR troops in theatre remained approximately 4,600.

3. The reporting period included the parliamentary election of 8 June 2014, which took place without major security incidents.

Security situation and operations

4. During the reporting period, the security situation in theatre remained calm in the southern part of Kosovo and reasonably stable in the northern part of Kosovo. The implementation of the European Union-facilitated First Agreement of Principles Governing the Normalization of Relations, reached by Belgrade and Pristina on 19 April 2013, continues to have a positive effect on the security situation. On 8 June 2014, parliamentary elections were successfully held in all Kosovo municipalities without major security incidents.

5. Against such a positive background, the KFOR mission to contribute to a safe and secure environment and freedom of movement has continued as part of the comprehensive international effort.

6. During the Assembly election period, KFOR worked in close coordination with the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe and the European Union Rule of Law Mission in Kosovo (EULEX). KFOR remained ready to provide immediate intervention if required and also maintained full situational awareness. However, there was no need for KFOR direct intervention.

7. The most significant public order incident during the reporting period occurred on 22 June 2014, when some 1,000 Kosovo Albanians protested violently against changes to obstacles on the Austerlitz bridge in Mitrovica. The Kosovo police officers deployed to control the situation were able to restore security. EULEX and KFOR were also present at the scene, in their respective capacities as second and third responders. Some vehicles of the United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo, EULEX and the Kosovo police were damaged during the protest. Approximately 10 protesters and 13 Kosovo police officers were injured.

8. Other security incidents during the reporting period include the murder of a Democratic Party of Kosovo candidate for the Assembly, regarding which an investigation is under way, and an attack with small arms fire against a convoy of the EULEX border/boundary detachment that resulted in material damage.

9. Freedom of movement remained unimpeded during the reporting period, apart from a number of temporary roadblocks that were dismantled without further incidents being reported. Several peaceful protests related to socioeconomic factors were also held in different locations in Kosovo.

10. On 3 April 2014, the upper airspace over Kosovo (flight levels 205 to 660) was reopened for civilian en route traffic. On 4 April 2014, a final letter of agreement was signed between Hungaro Control and Serbia and Montenegro Air Traffic Services, the Serbian-Montenegrin provider of air navigation services, allowing for full capacity within the KFOR sector.

Summary

11. During the reporting period, KFOR contributed to maintaining both a safe and secure environment and freedom of movement in close coordination with EULEX and the Kosovo police. The close coordination on the ground between KFOR, in its capacity as third responder, EULEX and the Kosovo police continued to be highly effective during the reporting period.

United Nations S/2014/588

Security Council

Distr.: General
13 August 2014

Original: English

Letter dated 12 August 2014 from the President of the Security Council addressed to the Secretary-General

In my capacity as President of the Security Council, I am forwarding to you a letter dated 7 August 2014 from the Chair of the Security Council Working Group on Children and Armed Conflict, established by Council resolution 1612 (2005). The letter is in follow-up to the conclusions adopted by the Working Group on 7 July 2014 (S/AC.51/2014/2).

(*Signed*) Mark Lyall **Grant**
President of the Security Council

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Annex to the letter dated 12 August 2014 from the President of the Security Council addressed to the Secretary-General

1. At its 44th meeting, on 1 May 2014, the Security Council Working Group on Children and Armed Conflict examined the first report of the Secretary-General on children and armed conflict in Mali (S/2014/267), covering the period from January 2012 to December 2013. At its 48th meeting, on 7 July 2014, the Working Group adopted its conclusions on children and armed conflict in Mali (S/AC.51/2014/2).

2. In follow-up to the recommendations of the Working Group, which were approved by the Security Council, and subject to and consistent with applicable international law and relevant Council resolutions, including resolutions 1612 (2005), 1882 (2009), 1998 (2011), 2068 (2012) and 2143 (2014), I am entrusted, in my capacity as Chair of the Working Group:

(a) To request the Secretary-General to ensure the effectiveness of the monitoring and reporting mechanism on children and armed conflict in Mali and of the child protection component of the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali (MINUSMA), including through the swift deployment of child protection advisers throughout MINUSMA areas of operation, and noting that their key tasks will include, among others, monitoring and reporting on violations and abuses committed against children, mainstreaming child protection within the United Nations Mission, training of the United Nations Mission personnel and dialogue on action plans;

(b) To also request the Secretary-General to ensure that MINUSMA and the United Nations Children's Fund strengthen their efforts to further support, in line with their respective mandates, the Malian authorities in mainstreaming the specific needs of children affected by the armed conflict and the protection of their rights in all disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programmes and security sector reform, in establishing a joint mechanism for the review of cases of children detained on charges related to the armed conflict and their association with armed groups, in conducting a screening and age verification of the Malian defence and security forces and in establishing recruitment procedures and age verification measures to prevent underage recruitment;

(c) To further request the Secretary-General to ensure that the United Nations country task force on monitoring and reporting continues its advocacy for the release and reintegration of children associated with armed groups and forces and children detained on charges related to association with armed groups and prioritizes its efforts to reach out to non-State armed groups, with a view to developing action plans to end the recruitment and use of children in violation of applicable international law, as well as rape and sexual violence, and to address other violations and abuses committed against children in Mali.

(*Signed*) Sylvie **Lucas**
Chair
Security Council Working Group on Children and Armed Conflict

United Nations S/2014/589*

Security Council

Distr.: General
15 August 2014

Original: English

Australia, Chad, Chile, France, Jordan, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Nigeria, Republic of Korea, Rwanda, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America: draft resolution

The Security Council,

Reaffirming its resolutions 1267 (1999), 1373 (2001), 1618 (2005), 1624 (2005), 2083 (2012) 2129 (2013), 2133 (2014), 2161 (2014), and its relevant Presidential Statements,

Reaffirming the independence, sovereignty, unity and territorial integrity of the Republic of Iraq and Syrian Arab Republic, and *reaffirming further* the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations,

Reaffirming that terrorism in all forms and manifestations constitutes one of the most serious threats to international peace and security and that any acts of terrorism are criminal and unjustifiable regardless of their motivations, whenever and by whomsoever committed,

Expressing its gravest concern that territory in parts of Iraq and Syria is under the control of Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (ISIL) and Al Nusrah Front (ANF) and about the negative impact of their presence, violent extremist ideology and actions on stability in Iraq, Syria and the region, including the devastating humanitarian impact on the civilian populations which has led to the displacement of millions of people, and about their acts of violence that foment sectarian tensions,

Reiterating its condemnation of ISIL, ANF and all other individuals, groups, undertakings and entities associated with Al-Qaida for ongoing and multiple criminal terrorist acts aimed at causing the deaths of civilians and other victims, destruction of property and of cultural and religious sites, and greatly undermining stability, and *recalling* that the asset freeze, travel ban and arms embargo requirements in paragraph 1 of resolution 2161 (2014) apply to ISIL, ANF, and all other individuals, groups, undertakings, and entities associated with Al-Qaida,

Reaffirming that terrorism, including the actions of ISIL, cannot and should not be associated with any religion, nationality, or civilization,

Stressing that terrorism can only be defeated by a sustained and comprehensive approach involving the active participation and collaboration of all States, and

* Reissued for technical reasons on 21 August 2014.

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international and regional organizations to impede, impair, isolate and incapacitate the terrorist threat,

Reaffirming that Member States must ensure that any measures taken to combat terrorism, including while implementing this resolution, comply with all their obligations under international law, in particular international human rights, refugee and international humanitarian law, and underscoring that effective counter-terrorism measures and respect for human rights, fundamental freedoms and the rule of law are complementary and mutually reinforcing, and are an essential part of a successful counter-terrorism effort, and notes the importance of respect for the rule of law so as to effectively prevent and combat terrorism,

Reaffirming that those who have committed or are otherwise responsible for violations of international humanitarian law or violations or abuses of human rights in Iraq and Syria, including persecution of individuals on the basis of their religion or belief, or on political grounds, must be held accountable,

Gravely concerned by the financing of, and financial and other resources obtained by, ISIL, ANF and all other individuals, groups, undertakings, and entities associated with Al-Qaida, and underscoring that these resources will support their future terrorist activities,

Strongly condemning incidents of kidnapping and hostage-taking committed by ISIL, ANF and all other individuals, groups, undertakings and entities associated with Al-Qaida for any purpose, including with the aim of raising funds or gaining political concessions, *expressing its determination* to prevent kidnapping and hostage-taking committed by terrorist groups and to secure the safe release of hostages without ransom payments or political concessions, in accordance with applicable international law, *calling upon* all Member States to prevent terrorists from benefiting directly or indirectly from ransom payments or from political concessions and to secure the safe release of hostages, and *reaffirming* the need for all Member States to cooperate closely during incidents of kidnapping and hostage-taking committed by terrorist groups,

Expressing concern at the flow of foreign terrorist fighters to ISIL, ANF and all other individuals, groups, undertakings and entities associated with Al-Qaida, and the scale of this phenomenon,

Expressing concern at the increased use, in a globalized society, by terrorists and their supporters of new information and communication technologies, in particular the Internet, for the purposes of recruitment and incitement to commit terrorist acts, as well as for the financing, planning and preparation of their activities, and underlining the need for Member States to act cooperatively to prevent terrorists from exploiting technology, communications and resources to incite support for terrorist acts, while respecting human rights and fundamental freedoms and in compliance with other obligations under international law,

Condemning in the strongest terms the incitement of terrorist acts and *repudiating* attempts at the justification or glorification (*apologie*) of terrorist acts that may incite further terrorist acts,

Underlining the primary responsibility of Member States to protect civilian population on their territories, in accordance with their obligations under international law,

Urging all parties to protect the civilian population, in particular women and children, affected by the violent activities of ISIL, ANF and all other individuals, groups, undertakings and entities associated with Al-Qaida, especially against any form of sexual violence,

Reaffirming the need to combat by all means, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations and international law, including applicable international human rights, refugee and humanitarian law, threats to international peace and security caused by terrorist acts, *stressing* in this regard the important role the United Nations plays in leading and coordinating this effort,

Noting with concern the continued threat posed to international peace and security by ISIL, ANF and all other individuals, groups, undertakings and entities associated with Al-Qaida, and *reaffirming* its resolve to address all aspects of that threat,

Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

1. *Deplores and condemns* in the strongest terms the terrorist acts of ISIL and its violent extremist ideology, and its continued gross, systematic and widespread abuses of human rights and violations of international humanitarian law;

2. *Strongly condemns* the indiscriminate killing and deliberate targeting of civilians, numerous atrocities, mass executions and extrajudicial killings, including of soldiers, persecution of individuals and entire communities on the basis of their religion or belief, kidnapping of civilians, forced displacement of members of minority groups, killing and maiming of children, recruitment and use of children, rape and other forms of sexual violence, arbitrary detention, attacks on schools and hospitals, destruction of cultural and religious sites and obstructing the exercise of economic, social and cultural rights, including the right to education, especially in the Syrian governorates of Ar-Raqqah, Deir ez-Zor, Aleppo and Idlib, in northern Iraq, especially in Tamim, Salaheddine and Niniveh provinces;

3. *Recalls* that widespread or systematic attacks directed against any civilian populations because of their ethnic or political background, religion or belief may constitute a crime against humanity, *emphasizes* the need to ensure that ISIL, ANF and all other individuals, groups, undertakings and entities associated with Al-Qaida are held accountable for abuses of human rights and violations of international humanitarian law, *urges* all parties to prevent such violations and abuses;

4. *Demands* that ISIL, ANF, and all other individuals, groups, undertakings and entities associated with Al-Qaida cease all violence and terrorist acts, and disarm and disband with immediate effect;

5. *Urges* all States, in accordance with their obligations under resolution 1373 (2001), to cooperate in efforts to find and bring to justice individuals, groups, undertakings and entities associated with Al-Qaida including ISIL and ANF who perpetrate, organize and sponsor terrorist acts and in this regard *underlines* the importance of regional cooperation;

6. *Reiterates its call* upon all States to take all measures as may be necessary and appropriate and in accordance with their obligations under international law to counter incitement of terrorist acts motivated by extremism and intolerance perpetrated by individuals or entities associated with ISIL, ANF and

Al-Qaida and to prevent the subversion of educational, cultural, and religious institutions by terrorists and their supporters;

Foreign Terrorist Fighters

7. *Condemns* the recruitment by ISIL, ANF and all other individuals, groups, undertakings and entities associated with Al-Qaida of foreign terrorist fighters, whose presence is exacerbating conflict and contributing to violent radicalisation, *demands* that all foreign terrorist fighters associated with ISIL and other terrorist groups withdraw immediately, and *expresses its readiness* to consider listing those recruiting for or participating in the activities of ISIL, ANF and all other individuals, groups, undertakings and entities associated with Al-Qaida under the Al-Qaida sanctions regime, including through financing or facilitating, for ISIL or ANF, of travel of foreign terrorist fighters;

8. *Calls upon* all Member States to take national measures to suppress the flow of foreign terrorist fighters to, and bring to justice, in accordance with applicable international law, foreign terrorist fighters of, ISIL, ANF and all other individuals, groups, undertakings and entities associated with Al-Qaida, reiterates further the obligation of Member States to prevent the movement of terrorists or terrorist groups, in accordance with applicable international law, by, inter alia, effective border controls, and, in this context, to exchange information expeditiously, improve cooperation among competent authorities to prevent the movement of terrorists and terrorist groups to and from their territories, the supply of weapons for terrorists and financing that would support terrorists;

9. *Encourages* all Member States to engage with those within their territories at risk of recruitment and violent radicalisation to discourage travel to Syria and Iraq for the purposes of supporting or fighting for ISIL, ANF and all other individuals, groups, undertakings and entities associated with Al-Qaida;

10. *Reaffirms* its decision that States shall prevent the direct or indirect supply, sale, or transfer to ISIL, ANF and all other individuals, groups, undertakings and entities associated with Al-Qaida from their territories or by their nationals outside their territories, or using their flag vessels or aircraft, of arms and related materiel of all types including weapons and ammunition, military vehicles and equipment, paramilitary equipment, and spare parts for the aforementioned, and technical advice, assistance or training related to military activities, as well as its calls for States to find ways of intensifying and accelerating the exchange of operational information regarding traffic in arms, and to enhance coordination of efforts on national, subregional, regional and international levels;

Terrorist Financing

11. *Reaffirms* its resolution 1373 (2001) and in particular its decisions that all States shall prevent and suppress the financing of terrorist acts and refrain from providing any form of support, active or passive, to entities or persons involved in terrorist acts, including by suppressing recruitment of members of terrorist groups and eliminating the supply of weapons to terrorists;

12. *Recalls* its decision in resolution 2161 (2014) that all States shall ensure that no funds, financial assets or economic resources are made available, directly or indirectly for the benefit of ISIL, ANF, or any other individuals, groups, undertakings and entities associated with Al-Qaida, by their nationals or by persons

within their territory, and *reaffirms* its decision in resolution 1373 (2001) that all States shall prohibit their nationals or any persons and entities within their territories from making any funds, financial assets or economic resources or financial or other related services available, directly or indirectly, for the benefit of persons who commit or attempt to commit or facilitate or participate in the commission of terrorist acts, or for the benefit of entities owned or controlled, directly or indirectly, by such persons and of persons and entities acting on behalf of or at the direction of such persons;

13. *Notes with concern* that oilfields and related infrastructure controlled by ISIL, ANF and all other individuals, groups, undertakings and entities associated with Al-Qaida, are generating income which support their recruitment efforts and strengthen their operational capability to organise and carry out terrorist attacks;

14. *Condemns* any engagement in direct or indirect trade involving ISIL, ANF and all other individuals, groups, undertakings and entities associated with Al-Qaida, and *reiterates* that such engagement could constitute financial support for entities designated by the Committee pursuant to resolutions 1267 (1999) and 1989 (2011) ("the Committee") and may lead to further listings by the Committee;

15. *Emphasizes the importance* of all Member States complying with their obligation to ensure that their nationals and persons within their territory do not make donations to individuals and entities designated by the Committee or those acting on behalf of or at the direction of designated entities;

16. *Expresses its concern* that aircraft or other transport departing from territory controlled by ISIL could be used to transfer gold or other valuable items and economic resources for sale on international markets, or to make other arrangements that could result in violations of the asset freeze;

17. *Confirms* that the requirements in paragraph 1 (a) of resolution 2161 (2014) shall also apply to the payment of ransoms to individuals, groups, undertakings or entities on the Al-Qaida Sanctions List, regardless of how or by whom the ransom is paid;

Sanctions

18. *Observes* that ISIL is a splinter group of Al-Qaida, *recalls* that ISIL and ANF are included on the Al-Qaida sanctions list and in this regard, *expresses its readiness* to consider listing individuals, groups, undertakings and entities providing support to ISIL or to ANF, including those who are financing, arming, planning or recruiting for ISIL or ANF and all other individuals, groups, undertakings and entities associated with Al-Qaida through information and communications technologies including the internet and social media or through any other means;

19. *Decides* that the individuals specified in the annex to this resolution shall be subject to the measures imposed in paragraph 1 of resolution 2161 (2014) and added to the Al-Qaida Sanctions List;

20. *Directs* the Committee to make accessible on the Committee's website the narrative summaries of reasons for listing the individuals specified in the annex to this resolution as agreed by the Council and *confirms* that the provisions of resolution 2161 (2014) and subsequent relevant resolutions shall apply to the names

specified in the annex to the present resolution for so long as they remain on the Al-Qaida Sanctions List;

21. *Encourages* the submission of listing requests to the Committee by Member States of individuals and entities supporting ISIL, ANF, and all other individuals, groups, undertakings and entities associated with Al-Qaida and *further encourages* the Committee to urgently consider additional designations of individuals and entities supporting ISIL and ANF;

Reporting

22. *Directs* the Monitoring Team to submit a report to the Committee within 90 days on the threat, including to the region, posed by ISIL and ANF, their sources of arms, funding, recruitment and demographics, and recommendations for additional action to address the threat and *requests* that, after a Committee discussion of this report, the chair of the Committee to brief the Security Council on its principal findings;

23. *Requests* UNAMI, within its mandate, capabilities, and its areas of operation, to assist the Committee and the Analytical Support and Sanctions Monitoring Team established by resolution 1526 (2004), including by passing information relevant to the implementation of the measures in paragraph 1 of resolution 2161 (2014);

24. *Decides* to remain seized of this matter.

Annex

1. Abdelrahman Mouhamad Zafir al Dabidi al Jahani

Abdelrahman Mouhamad Zafir al Dabidi al Jahani is associated with Al-Qaida or any cell, affiliate, splinter group or derivative thereof for "participating in the financing, planning, facilitating, preparing, or perpetrating of acts or activities by, in conjunction with, under the name of, on behalf of, or in support of" and "recruiting for" Jabhet al-Nusra, an a.k.a. of Al-Nusrah Front for the People of the Levant (QE.A.137.14).

2. Hajjaj Bin Fahd Al Ajmi

Hajjaj bin Fahd al Ajmi is associated with Al-Qaida or any cell, affiliate, splinter group or derivative thereof for "participating in the financing, planning, facilitating, preparing, or perpetrating of acts or activities by, in conjunction with, under the name of, on behalf of, or in support of" Al-Nusrah Front for the People of the Levant (QE.A.137.14).

3. Abou Mohamed al Adnani

Abou Mohamed al Adnani is associated with Al-Qaida or any cell, affiliate, splinter group or derivative thereof for "participating in the financing, planning, facilitating, preparing, or perpetrating of acts or activities by, in conjunction with, under the name of, on behalf of, or in support of" Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (ISIL), an a.k.a of Al-Qaida in Iraq (QE.J.115.04).

4. Said Arif

Said Arif is associated with Al-Qaida or any cell, affiliate, splinter group or derivative thereof for "participating in the financing, planning, facilitating, preparing, or perpetrating of acts or activities by, in conjunction with, under the name of, on behalf of, or in support of" and "recruiting for" Jabhet al-Nusra, an a.k.a. of Al-Nusrah Front for the People of the Levant (QE.A.137.14).

5. Abdul Mohsen Abdallah Ibrahim al Charekh

Abdul Mohsen Abdallah Ibrahim al Charekh is associated with Al-Qaida or any cell, affiliate, splinter group or derivative thereof for "participating in the financing, planning, facilitating, preparing, or perpetrating of acts or activities by, in conjunction with, under the name of, on behalf of, or in support of" Jabhet al-Nusra, listed as an a.k.a. of Al-Nusrah Front for the People of the Levant (QE.A.137.14).

6. Hamid Hamad Hamid al-Ali

Hamid Hamad Hamid al-'Ali is associated with Al-Qaida or any cell, affiliate, splinter group or derivative thereof for "participating in the financing, planning, facilitating, preparing, or perpetrating of acts or activities by, in conjunction with, under the name of, on behalf of, or in support of" Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (ISIL), an a.k.a. of Al-Qaida in Iraq (QE.J.115.04) and Jabhet al-Nusra, an a.k.a. of Al-Nusrah Front for the People of the Levant (QE.A.137.14).

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Identical letters dated 13 August 2014 from the Permanent Representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

In reference to my letter dated 10 July 2014 (A/68/949-S/2014/484), and upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to attach herewith the report of the special investigative judicial commission established pursuant to decision No. 2617/L (2014) of the Minister of Justice (see annex).

It would be highly appreciated if the present letter and its annex could be circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 110, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Bashar **Ja'afari**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

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Annex to the identical letters dated 13 August 2014 from the Permanent Representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

[Original: Arabic]

Report of the special investigative judicial commission established pursuant to decision No. 2617/L (2014) of the Minister of Justice

Minister of Justice and Vice-President of the Supreme Judicial Council,

We, the members of the special investigative judicial commission established pursuant to your decision No. 2617/L of 9 July 2014, Judge Ayman Abdulnasir Ali al Daqqaq, Attorney General of Hama, Judge Arkan Sattam Ibrahim, Chief Public Prosecutor of Hama, Judge Abdulahmid Umar al Sayid, Investigative Judge in Hama, and Judge Muhannad Ghassan Zurayq, Deputy Public Prosecutor of Hama, would like to inform you that we were advised of your above-mentioned decision and took note of the mandate set out therein to investigate the terrorist crime that was committed in the village of Khattab, Hama governorate, and led to the death of a number of innocent civilians. Commission member Judge Zurayq, Deputy Public Prosecutor of Hama, accompanied by coroner Fadi Ibrahim, immediately went to the national hospital in Hama to examine the corpses of the victims of the massacre. In total, he examined 12 corpses of victims of the horrific terrorist massacre that occurred in Khattab, including four men (Mustafa Ahmad al Allush, Muhannad Abdulmu'in Mawwas, Basil Abdulmu'in Mawwas and Sha'lan Ahmad al Husayn) and eight women (Fatima Hasan al Mahmud, A'ishah Ibrahim al Bakri, Khasfah Fayad al Ba'rini, Siham Adnan al Hamad, Rim Ahmad al Allush, Khadijah Khalid Hassun, Safirah Ahmad al Husayn and Khadijah Khalid al Hasan). Medical and judicial examination of the corpses of Hamzah Muhammad al Hamud and his brother Khalid Muhammad al Hamud, the other victims of the massacre, was conducted by a single military judge from Hama, because one of the latter two victims was a member of the military.

Also on 9 July 2014, the commission went to the Hama outer-city police station and reviewed the investigation that was under way and the first pictures taken of the victims of the massacre. Accordingly, the judicial commission decided to conduct a physical inspection of the site where the massacre occurred, hear the statements of witnesses and the victims' relatives, gather evidence at the scene of the crime and expand the investigation, with a view to successfully concluding the investigation and identifying the perpetrators and duly bringing them to justice. We instructed the Hama outer-city police department to continue pursuing both secret and public investigations and to brief immediately the investigative commission about ongoing investigations.

That same day, the investigative commission visited Mustafa Khalid al Shadhili, one of the survivors of the massacre, at the national hospital in Hama. His statement was duly recorded, as was that of his son, Fadi Mustafa al Shadhili, who also happened to be present.

On 10 July 2014, the investigative commission duly heard and recorded in separate transcripts the statements of seven of the victims' relatives and of five victims.

On 12 July 2014, once security conditions were adequate, the investigative commission, with the support of the Hama outer-city police and personnel from the forensics unit, established the site at which the horrific massacre occurred in the village of Khattab. The investigative commission examined the village square cum playing field, the site of the massacre, and a number of the houses of the victims' families and some of the survivors' houses that were damaged by the murderous terrorists. A total of nine houses were examined and the forensics personnel who accompanied the investigative commission photographed them.

The Hama outer-city police provided the special investigative judicial commission with a copy of its preliminary report into the massacre committed in Khattab by armed terrorist gangs. This report, which is numbered 1267 and dated 9 July 2014, also covers the investigation conducted by the commission.

Upon the request of the commission, the single military judge from Hama provided a certified copy of the investigations and medical examinations conducted in relation to the two military victims of the massacre perpetrated in Khattab by the terrorists.

Based on the preliminary and judicial investigations, the identities of six of the murderous terrorists who committed the massacre were established. Upon its request, the commission was given copies of the personal data of each of the murderous criminals.

Accordingly, based on the above-mentioned ongoing investigation, the powers vested in the commission pursuant to article 2 of the decision by which it was established and the Syrian Code of Criminal Procedure, particularly articles 54 and 114 thereof, the commission decided, in accordance with the powers conferred on investigating judges by the Code of Criminal Procedure, to issue arrest warrants for the murderous criminals who committed the terrorist massacre in Khattab and whose identities had been established. Those persons are Mahmud Muhammad al Zuhuri, Abdulmajid Ahmad Ali, Ahmad Faris Khafif, Muhammad Abdulghani al Mahmud, Hayyan Radwan al Akhras and Wa'il Abdulrahman Isma'il. The arrest warrants were given to Hama governorate police for circulation and execution. The investigative commission retained photocopies of those warrants and handed over all materials related to the Public Prosecutor's investigation to the Terrorism Court in Damascus.

Conclusion

Based on the above-mentioned investigations, it was established that, at approximately 10.30 p.m. on 8 July 2014, a group of 200 armed terrorists stormed the village of Khattab, which lies north-west of Hama city. Some of the terrorists wore military uniforms while others were clothed in *jalabiyahs*. The majority of them were masked, with only their eyes visible, and arrived in pickups, vans and motorcycles, firing their weapons. They selected some residents from a number of houses in Khattab and took them by force to the village square, which also serves as a dirt football field. Some of them were released while the rest were detained. The terrorist group remained in the village until 4 a.m. on 9 July 2104. Once the group

had withdrawn, the families of those who had been detained by the terrorist gang went to the village square cum playing field, where they found their children and women had been shot dead at close range. The victims had been shot in the head or the eye, and some of the corpses had subsequently been decapitated. It was also established that the terrorists had looted the houses of several of the victims and their families, as well as some other houses, from which they took cash, gold jewellery and a large number of mobile telephones. They also stole cars and motorcycles and burned several of the houses that they had robbed. The investigation established the identities of six of the murderous terrorist criminals and warrants for their arrest were duly issued. All materials related to the Public Prosecutor's investigation were handed over to the Terrorism Court in Damascus.

The commission has thus duly concluded its mandated task.

Hama, 26 July 2014

Please review and forward. Accept, Sir, the assurances of our highest consideration.

(*Signed*) Abdulhamid **al-Sayid**
Investigating Judge

(*Signed*) Muhannad **Zurayq**
Deputy Public Prosecutor

(*Signed*) Arkan **Ibrahim**
Chief Public Prosecutor

(*Signed*) Ayman Abdulnasir **al-Daqqaq**
Attorney General of Hama